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Quincy Union.

LIBERTY AND UNION—NOW AND FOREVER—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.—Webster.

VOL. 2.

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

NO. 29.



QDE FOR THE TIMES.

The following beautiful and patriotic lines were written by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, in answer to a question by a lady, "whether he was for peace."

"Am I for peace? Yes!

For the peace which rings out from the cannon's throat,

And the suction of shot and shell,

Till the rebellion's spirit is trampled down

To the depths of its kindred hell.

For the peace which shall follow the squadron's

tramp,

Where the brazen trumpets bray,

And, drunk with the fury of storm and strife,

The blood-red chargers neigh.

For the peace which shall wash out the leprosy

stain

Of our slavery, foul and grim,

And shall sunder the fetters which creak and

clank

On the down trodden dark man's limb.

I will curse him as a traitor and false at heart

Who would shrink from the conflict now,

And will stamp it with blistering, burning brand

On his hideous, Cain like brow.

Out! out of the way with your spurious peace,

Which would make us rebellion's slaves;

We will rescue our land from the traitorous

grasp,

Or cover it over with graves!

Out! out of the way with your knavish schemes,

You trembling and trading pack!

Crouch away in the dark, like a sneaking hound

That its master has beaten back.

You would barter the fruit of our fathers' blood,

And sell out the Stripes and Stars,

To purchase a place with rebellion's votes,

Or escape from rebellion's scars.

By the widow's wail, by the mother's tears,

By the orphan who cry for bread,

By our sons who fall, we will never yield

Till the rebellion's soul is dead!"

SURPRISE VALLEY.—This beautiful valley, which is several miles in length and contains three lakes, is situated in the northwest portion of the Territory, a short distance north of Black Rock, in what is known as the Pueblo country.

It is sheltered from the wind by the mountains which surround it, the climate is mild and warm, and in the summer season the Indians pasture their horses in great numbers upon the grass surrounding the lakes and bordering upon the streams. There are several creeks flowing down out of the mountains which are thronged with the finest speckled trout, which are caught in great quantities by travelers and prospectors.

Some excellent mines have been discovered in the vicinity, and rock taken from the outcroppings has been found to assay largely in silver and gold.

There is plenty of timber near by, and the region is attracting considerable attention among miners at Humboldt.

This Valley is not far from the road leading from Red Bluffs, in California, to Humboldt, and a charter was granted to Major M. D. Harmon and others, by the last Territorial Legislature, to construct a new road, which will pass directly through it. This route is said to be entirely practicable, and when completed will be much better and nearer than the old one. We learn that James Jones a prospector of considerable experience, intends starting to this new locality in a few days, when the snow upon the mountains, which has delayed the departure of several expeditions of a like character, has melted away. Considerable has been done already towards developing these mines, and large interests have been purchased by San Francisco capitalists. We have been informed that a small quartz mill has been purchased at the Bay by Major Harmon, and will be sent out immediately. There are several sights where water power could be used to advantage, and the abundance of wood would render the cost of running a steam engine but a small item of expense.—Virginia Union.

FIRST AT VICKSBURG.—Among the inscriptions on the standard of the 13th U. S. Infantry, is one, "First at Vicksburg." In awarding the honor of this inscription the Board of Officers appointed to distribute honors won in that campaign declares it "finds the 13th U. S. Infantry entitled to the first honor at Vicksburg, having in a body planted and maintained its colors on the parapet with a loss of 44 8-10 per cent., including the gallant commander, Washington, who died at the parapet." Its conduct and loss, the Board, after a careful examination, believes unequalled in the army.

We should be timid in our happiness.

If the flowers around us exhale a keen fragrance, and the peal of the bell sound nearer, both are signs of storm.

We are often harsh when we feel ourselves strong, and show indulgence only when we are painfully conscious that we are in need of it ourselves.

PLUMAS COUNTY ROAD LAW.

AN ACT CONCERNING ROADS AND HIGHWAYS IN THE COUNTY OF PLUMAS.

[Approved April 25, 1863.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

[From section one to section nine of this bill relates to new roads, power of Supervisors, &c., and has but little of interest to our readers in general; therefore it has been omitted.—Ed.]

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to divide the several townships in said county into one or more Road Districts.

Sec. 10. The Board of Supervisors of Plumas County shall have power to levy a road tax on all able bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, which tax shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per annum, payable in cash; said tax shall be levied by the Board of Supervisors annually, in the month of May, for the succeeding year, which tax, so levied, shall be due and payable on and after the first Monday of May thereafter.

Sec. 11. The Board of Supervisors shall, annually, in the month of June, appoint one responsible person in each township as Road Tax Collector, who shall be a resident thereof, and shall give bonds in such sum as the Board may require for the faithful performance of his duties. Said Collector shall collect the road tax levied in accordance with section ten of this Act. He shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of June of each year, and continue in office until the first day of May following, unless sooner removed by the Board of Supervisors for good cause shown. Said Board shall have power to remove and fill vacancies at any regular session. The Collector of each township shall, immediately after entering upon the duties of his office, proceed and collect said road tax from each and every person liable to pay such tax living within such township and failing to perform in a proper manner the duties required by this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a prosecution therefor, before any Justice of the Peace in said county, on complaint of any Supervisor of said county, and shall be subject to the fines and penalties as hereinbefore provided for in this Act relating to Road Overseers for non-performance of their respective duties, and the same disposition shall be made of the fines collected.

Sec. 12. The Board of Supervisors shall cause proper blank road tax receipts to be printed, of a uniform appearance, which shall be numbered consecutively, and signed in writing by the Chairman thereof. No other receipts for road tax than the above mentioned shall be used for the payment of said tax by the Road Tax Collector.

Sec. 13. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, after having numbered and signed such receipts as shall be required by the Collectors for each township, shall deliver the same to the County Auditor, taking his receipt therefor.

Sec. 14. The Auditor shall sign said road tax receipts, and issue to each of the Road Tax Collectors such number of said receipts as may be needed by him. The Auditor shall be furnished with a well bound book by the Supervisors of the county, in which he shall keep a just and true account of debit and credit with the Collector of each township. He shall draw all warrants on said Funds ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the Collector of each township to keep a book, in which he shall enter or cause to be entered, the name of each person from whom he shall collect a road tax, the year and date of the month so collected, and, as minutely as possible, in what portion of the township each taxpayer resides. He shall present a written statement, under oath, to the County Auditor, on or before the second Monday of August and November of each year, and pay over to the Auditor all moneys collected, after deducting his per centage for the collection of the same, for which payment he shall take a receipt and a duplicate of the same from the Auditor, and file the original with the County Auditor within five days thereafter. The Collector of each township shall, at his annual settlement in the month of December, deliver to the County Auditor all books, papers, and road tax receipts in his possession belonging to said office, or at such other times as the Board may direct, taking

the Auditor's receipt therefor. All such tax receipts shall be placed to his credit in the said Auditor's account.

Sec. 16. The Board of Supervisors shall, at the May term of each year, fix, by an order to be entered on their journals of proceedings, the amount of percentage that each Collector shall receive for the collection of the District Road Tax for the succeeding year, which percentage shall not be less than ten per cent, nor more than twenty per cent, upon each dollar collected.

Sec. 17. Any person liable to pay a road tax, levied in pursuance of section ten of this Act, refusing to pay the same on demand being made by the Road Tax Collector of his district, shall be considered a delinquent, and the Collector is hereby empowered to seize upon any property belonging to said delinquent, and shall sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said delinquent road tax, and three dollars additional, as costs to the Collector for services of making such sale, after having given one hour's notice to sell the same by a public proclamation; and in case no bidders are present, nor any bid offered for the property at the hour of sale, he shall postpone the sale from day to day, by proclamation, not to exceed five days; provided, that any party liable to pay a road tax, as provided in section ten of this Act, shall be allowed to pay the road tax assessed him in labor, (at the rate of two dollars per day,) on any road in his district, at such time and place as shall be designated by the Overseer of Roads for the district in which he resides; provided, that labor is performed immediately upon being notified, otherwise he shall be compelled to pay his road tax in cash, and be proceeded against as provided in this Act for the collection of road taxes.

The Collector shall, immediately after the sale, execute to the purchaser or purchasers of the property a certificate of sale, as is required to be given by Sheriffs for sales of property under execution; and if the property so sold shall sell for more than is required to satisfy the road tax and costs, the Collector shall pay the balance to the delinquent tax payer.

Sec. 18. The Board of Supervisors shall, at the regular session of said Board, commencing the first Monday of May, in each year, appoint one or more Road Overseers in each township in said county, each of whom so appointed shall hold said office for one year, unless sooner removed by the Board of Supervisors for cause, or by resignation, or death, who shall cause all the public highways within their respective districts to be kept clear from obstructions and in good repair, causing banks to be graded, bridges and causeways to be made where the same may be necessary, to keep the same in good repair, and to renew them when destroyed; they shall have power to make use of any gravel or dirt for improving the roads, which may be necessary, from any adjacent unimproved lands; and if damage be claimed by any person or persons, the claimant or claimants shall present said claim to the Board of Supervisors, who shall ascertain, by evidence under oath, from competent witnesses, the amount of damages, and if any be allowed by the Board, they shall order a warrant to be drawn for the amount in favor of said claimant or claimants on the Township Road Tax Fund of the township from which it was taken.

Sec. 19. Any person appointed Road Overseer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a penal bond, in such amount as the Supervisors or the county shall direct, to The People of the State of California, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, as prescribed in

The Quincy Union.

JOHN R. BUCKBEE, Editor

San Francisco Agency.

L. P. FISHER is the only authorized agent for the Union in San Francisco. Office, No. 629 Washington street.

QUINCY,

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

For President, 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

THE WAR.

The crossing of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac, and the concentration of the different divisions of that army, give evidence that the "ball" is about to open.

The advantage of the whole campaign being under the control of one brain, is now about to be—perhaps has already been tested. If a battle has been fought, it has been had at Orange Court House. But if Grant has reached a position in which the right wing of Lee's army was in danger of being flanked, it has been a foot race between the two antagonists, with Richmond as the goal.

Lee has been, undoubtedly, heavily reinforced, and as he has the usual advantage held by the rebels all through the war, of fighting behind entrenchments, there is no certainty of a complete victory on our side. Still, we have confidence that the lucky star of Grant is still in the ascendent, and whether the struggle takes place at or near Orange, or within the defenses of Richmond, all that skill and valor can accomplish, will be accomplished.

If Grant wins a battle, he will make the results count. He will not lose the advantage after he has whipped the enemy, as was the case at Antietam under McClellan.

All eyes in the Republic are turned to the theatre of strife in Virginia. The prayers of the loyal go with our army. The wishes of civilization are with them. We believe he has justice on his side. May our arms be victorious in the approaching battle, for if they are, it will, practically, end the war.

LASSEN ELECTION.—The result of the recent election in Lassen, to those who do not know the local influence at work, there is surprising. The Union men, at Susanville, threw off their ticket to secure the election of county seat. It is an acknowledged fact that the vote of Lassen county is at least two to one for the Union party, and general elections prove the fact, but their love for Susanville has blinded them to the greater stake lying beyond. We have received three or four letters from friends there, who now see the grave error committed by them. Susanville has won the election, but she has lost immeasurably in the confidence of Union men elsewhere. She will have to roll up a still larger Union majority than she ever did before, to get reinstated.

DISTRICT JUDGE.—The present Judge of this District, (the Hon. W. T. Sexton) is a live Judge, understands his business, and makes the fly from the backs of unready attorneys. The present calendar contained about thirty causes, and the calendar is cleaned and the Court adjourned, in the short space of five days. His decisions are respected by those who practice before him, and we predict that he will be popular a Judge as ever occupied the bench in this District.

Elsewhere will be found an abstract of the business performed at this (May) term.

PAPERS.—Major General Jack Stratman, the San Francisco Newsman, forwarded huge bundles of Eastern papers by the last mail, for which he has our thanks. The Major keeps the largest newspaper establishment on this coast, and any orders sent him will be filled according to Hoyle." Try him once.

The Appeal and Gazette, are having a right lively time of it. First it is Stidger; then Smith; then Smith; then Stidger. It is all right, pitch in! for it gives the outsiders lots of fun, and makes your papers decidedly interesting.

The slop Wasp, bound for San Francisco, from Sacramento, on Thursday, was snatched and sunk opposite Sutterville. Ex.

About the same time a larger wasp was snatched between the Wilderness and Richmond, by Grant.

"We can't stay in the wilderness, a few days, a few days!" We can't stay in the wilderness, "Old Song."

We presume the rebels sung the same song, a "few days" since, in the Old Virginia Wilderness.

Among the oddities of the times is a negro who has taken to delivering lectures. She debuted at Syracuse.—Sac. Bee.

There is a chance for the Copperhead editors. Let them "butt" away at her, as long as they choose.

What's Up.—Has the Trinity Journal "give in," or did you "cut us," Mr. Journal?

FREMONT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The friends of Gen. John C. Fremont, possessing means, and looking to his election as the surest mode of carrying out their schemes, have for some time been presenting his name, and sounding his praises, and they endeavor to foist him, by the press, public opinion, and in some cases have injudiciously threatened to run him as an independent candidate; and since the positive withdrawal of Secretary Chase from the present contest, they have increased in sound, their opposition to President Lincoln's nomination, by the Convention which is to meet at Baltimore on the 7th of next month.

We do not believe Fremont is a willing party to this warfare, but that his pride has more to do with his silence than any other cause. True, he was the first candidate of the Republicans (as a party) for the position of President, but was defeated. In 1860, Lincoln grasped the prize. If Fremont is sound, as he was not chosen, and by underhanded opposition to the President as at present carried on by those who profess to be his friends, he is unworthy of the position to which his friends desire to elevate him. If he is earnest as a Union man, he will hold his own name as secondary to the success of the great cause; if not in earnest and only shamming, he is not fit to be President.

It is true that he has claims—to a certain extent—upon members of the old Republican party, but it must not be forgotten that that organization, as a political machine, has no longer an existence. Its members have discarded the old name, and the logic of events has forced them and the hundreds of thousands who once acted with the Democratic party, to take grounds that centuries of peace could not have forced upon the minds of citizens. The question is no longer to stop the spread of slavery into the territories, but its existence as a disturber of our domestic peace, as the corner stone of rebellion, as the seed from whence has sprung the present terrible fruit of war and debt, and the only issue now is not the milk and water "resolver" of the Chicago platform, but the question, on the answer of which depends national life. Shall the Republic crush out the disturber now, or shall we leave it as a cancer, to eat hereafter into the body politic.—

Thorough Union men have but one answer to this,—let the cause of the war perish with the war itself!

It is no time to experiment in *candidates*. There may be smarter men than Lincoln, but he has been tried, and his manner of discharging the duties of his office, give the best evidence of his fitness. We know he is honest. We know he is earnest. We know he commands the respect, even of his enemies, and unless the schemes of a certain class of swindling politicians shall destroy the popular will, he will be re-elected. He ought to be as an act of retributive justice, and we do not believe that any respectable number, outside of a few who are personally interested in the election of Fremont, favor his nomination, at the June Convention.

HE HAS SPOKEN.—The Flag publishes a speech, which was delivered in San Francisco a few days since, by that promising Michigan copperhead, Gen. Chipman. The main portion of his speech is in defamation of the North and Northern men, (the contemptible renegade!) and if the author had his dues, Alcatraz would be his residence, for a short time at least. At the same meeting, W. D. Sawyer, "Woody," formerly of this place, a true, chivalrous son of the extreme South—of Maine—belched forth his hatred for his nativity, and all things belonging thereto; but is in keeping with his past political life, and we don't believe that he can accomplish much harm anywhere. How true it is, that all of the leaders of the Jeff. Davis democracy had from the North. Poor, pitiful cusses! they have neither National, State, or any other pride; and not sense enough to avoid being made the dirty tools of Secessionists. For it is a notorious fact that all the mean sayings and doings on that side of the house, are done by those, who never owned a negro, or smelt one, except by proxy.—Pah! what a store of infamy those felons are laying up for the future.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that Chipman has been arrested by order of Gen. Wright. Chipman's wish has been gratified. He has discovered who Gen. Wright is. We hope the General will not arrest "Woody," as his calibre is not extensive enough to make him formidable, only as a martyr. Poor "Woody," to think that his personal right to curse his country has come so near being nipped by the "Linkin" hirelings.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—We have not heard, as yet, a toot from the horn of the Express about the recent glorious victory of the Democracy in Lassen Co. You had better blow hard on it, for it is the last chance you will have to boast of a rebel victory within the Union lines.

An!—One of our prominent Copperheads declares himself to be a Freeman! That's so—in his own estimation, but in others it is evident that he is the slave of slavery.

LETTER FROM "BRAD."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, 1864.

DEAR UNION:—"The Spring time has come," and when Brad casts his eyes over the Bay, and sees the cheerful, green hill-sides around Oakland and Saucelito, it makes him sigh for the time, "when but an idle boy," he wandered beneath the shade of oak and beech in the far off land, when with pin hook and pack thread he fished for clubs; and if he caught any and carried them home, a birch rod was his reward. Oh, the gilded days of boyhood! how beautiful they stand out in the past! how indelibly stamped upon the memory, in those days, ere "a dollar or two" was thought of!

How pleasant to return in imagination, and in day-dreams wander through "the orchard, the meadow, and the deep tangled wildwood." But as Mick said, the "fall is not what hurts, but the sudden step." So day-dreams are pleasant, but the awakening to brick walls, sand, and the insufferable ills of a city, is the stop that rubs off half the charm of existence. I met Jim Shafter this morning, and his name recalls me to a promise, as yet unfulfilled, to give you a sketch of the "most potent, grave and reverend" Senators, who erst, where Sacramento's turbulent waters flow, did, for the period of one hundred and twenty days, achieve (on the journals) an immortality of everlasting fame.

Machin, (Lieutenant Governor) the presiding officer, is a cast iron man, on the order of Gen. Banks, sharp, shrewd, unscrupulous, a good wire worker, and a fair presiding officer. His aspirations evidently lay toward Washington, and, if he keeps his proboscis clean, may reach the Lower House about 1866.

Of the Senators, in pure intellect, I place Jim Shafter first. This head of the Shafter family, has a head of peculiar shape. Let a person look at it from behind, and he would come to the conclusion that it would be a good head, if the region of the animal faculties were placed where Gall and Spewzheim place the reflective organs. He is not clever, but has an immense command of language, which he generally uses to conceal his objects and ends. Cold, impassable, cautious, with his mind firmly fixed on a seat in the U. S. Senate, he bends all his energies to that point. He has played with Sargent, and has, in Brad's opinion, effectively caught him out; and when the next Senator is elected, Sargent will go for Shafter, instead of Shafter going for Sargent. Shafter is a lawyer, and of good ability; has made himself independently rich, in taking the chances as a lawyer in San Francisco; is a brother of the *flower* of the Supreme Court, and whoever is second, Jim Shafter is, in the opinion of that family, first. In point of intellect and brain, Brad places Shafter first among the Senators.

But who is second, Smith or Hawes? Smith has not had the experience of Hawes in Legislature, yet when a comparison is made, Brad cannot see that Smith suffers by it. Hawes has the organ of secretiveness highly developed; has no more enthusiasm than an iceberg; is cold, secretive, and cautious; never betrays himself by any sudden burst of language; weighs every word before he utters it; is an accomplished man, and well understands the art of appearing honest. Smith is a crite, with a well balanced brain, and has the honesty to acknowledge himself in error when he is so. Judging from the record of the two Senators during the session, I should place Smith first, because of his fight on the Greenback question. It was a masterly effort to make that fight. His argument was exhaustive, and he had the brain to foresee the cloud that must rest on any man who, for the sake of present popularity with his constituency, places himself in a hostile position to any Act of the General Government. Brad thinks he must place Smith next to Shafter, and predicts that his influence in the future of the Union party in California, will be felt. He is an earnest, honest Union man of Breckinridge antecedents, with an eye to Congress, but with the caution not to make a mis-move, but to quietly bide his time.

As ever, BRAD.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The last Legislature passed a bill which was approved by the Governor, which provides that in every criminal case hereafter tried, the court or jury before whom it is tried, shall find and enter of record whether or not the party accused committed the act charged when under the influence of liquor; that all cases, and the costs therein, that are caused by the use of liquor shall be reported to the Boards of Supervisors of the counties, and at the close of the year the Board shall estimate the amount of costs in all such cases, and add sufficient to the liquor license to defray all the expenses of such criminal cases. This will force liquor sellers to pay the costs resulting from whisky rows.—Mariposa Gazette.

An!—One of our prominent Copperheads declares himself to be a Freeman! That's so—in his own estimation, but in others it is evident that he is the slave of slavery.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC HAS MOVED!!

GEN. GEANT IS AT HIS OLD TRICKS!!

THE UNION FORCES VICTORIOUS!!

"ON TO RICHMOND!!"

WASHINGTON, May 8th.—A special correspondent writing from Headquarters, Wilderness Tavern, on Friday evening, gives the following intelligence in regard to the great battle on Friday: "The day has closed upon a terribly fought field. The Army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts. Lee's tactics so energetically employed at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another, have again been brought to bear, but the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught of the enemy, and stand to-night solidly in the position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon our right, some what weakened in numbers by the battle of yesterday, but the iron old Second Corps nobly stood its ground. The enemy hurried his battalions upon Sedgwick's corps and once or twice gained a temporary advantage, but the old veterans of the corps nobly rallied, and repulsed the rebels with fearful slaughter.

About half-past four o'clock Lee made a feint upon the whole line, and then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily, but the ground was soon regained, and the rebels hurried back with great loss. It is believed up to this hour that Lee has withdrawn from the front, although he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks. Nothing but the nature of the battle-field prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides is heavy, but we cannot give an estimate.

The Republican says: "We are able to state that the result of the fighting on Thursday and Friday is all the most sanguine friends of the Government can desire. The dawn of day on Saturday exhibited no evidence of the presence of the enemy. Gen. Grant, with great promptness, took advantage of the enemy's flight, and ordered a forward movement. It is believed that Gen. Lee was hastening to Richmond, not only to save the remnant of his army, but to prevent if possible, the rebel capital from falling into our hands. We are in possession of information that the rebel authorities at Richmond, seeing the fate that awaits the city, have taken measures to remove everything of value from it. We have 19,000 wounded, but this includes both sides. No list of killed and wounded has been received."

The Tribune's Washington special dispatch, dated midnight, May 8th says: Advices believed trustworthy represent that Gen. Butler has cut all railroad communications south of Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 9th.—The following has been received:

WASHINGTON, May 9th—9:30 A. M.—To General Dix: "Intelligence has been received this morning by news direct from the army to Saturday evening, but no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to our arms. The fighting on Friday was the most desperate known in modern times. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth was killed while leading his troops against the enemy's strongest positions. General Webb was wounded. The condition of our army is represented as admirable. At the latest accounts Gen. Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left for Spotsylvania Court House, and yesterday heavy cannonading was heard at Aquia Creek from that direction. We lost some prisoners. One regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves charged through an abatis upon the enemy, but were unable to get back, and most of them were captured. We have taken a large number of prisoners—it is supposed more than we lost. Artillery was not used on either side in the first two days of the fight.

Sherman was heard from last night—he would attack the rebels to-day.

STANTON.

A GROSS SLANDER REJECTED.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York World, most emphatically refutes the foul slander, which has been going the rounds of the northern copperhead papers, on the patriotic women, who are teaching contrabands at Beaufort and vicinity:

"Some anonymous miscreant in this department has attacked, by the creation of rumors, the characters of the ladies who left the North to teach the contrabands at Beaufort and on the islands here. The charges made are too revolting and shameful to report. The ladies who have engaged to perform the task of educating the negroes of the department may misdirect their time, or aim at unprofitable ends, but they are refined virtuous women, who evince the enthusiasm and fidelity of their sex in the discharge of the work. To state anything implying immoral conduct between them and negroes, is to utter a base, unmanly, and foul slander on their characters. The author of the slander it is hoped will be discovered, and you may depend he will at least be banished from the department."

The man who started the above abominable slander is only fit to be a resident of it.

NOT EXACTLY.—A Copperhead declares our assaults to be "nothing but slander and malice. Not exactly "nothing but," but a *butt* for our ridicule.

FUNERAL.—To see the Sage of Alameda, whose goose has been cooked well, if not weller, go through the motions at a State Convention of Copperheads in California, in 1864, and the 4th year of the war.

When it were done, 'twere well it were done Weller.

ROB IN COURT.—A witness on examination to-day in the District Court, in the trial of the case of the Justiss Co. vs. the Independent, was asked by Col. Williams, one of the counsel, if he, witness, "made a business of being a witness in mining suits?" Witness replied "no, that he disliked being brought up before that lot of thieves." This being taken as personal by the Colonel, he raised his cane to "whale away" at the witness, when the latter knocked him down with a chair. The "bloody row" was stopped by the Court.—Gold Hill News, May 6th.

WANTED.—At this office, immediately,

a person of athletic habits to keep us from *barding*, in consequence of the recent news.

CONSOLATION.—To hear men who wish no harm to the Republic console themselves that this war has accomplished a

—Bull Run.

Births.

Near Bidwell's Bar, Apr. 5, 1864, the wife of W. D. Smith Esq., of a daughter.

At Quincy, May 11, 1864, the wife of F. B. Wilding Esq., of a son.

Special Notices.

To the Electors of Quincy School District.—Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held on the 11th day of JUNE, at which will be submitted the question whether you will authorize a tax for the purpose of building a SCHOOL HOUSE in this District, and also for purchasing a site for the said House. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of \$1,500. The poll will be opened at the different precincts in the District.

A full attendance is requested.

J. E. EDWARDS,
J. SCHWARTZ,
JOHN WALKER,
School Trustees.

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS

IN CHICO AND HUMBOLDT WAGON ROAD, that the Stock Subscription Book of said company is now open at the office, in the town of Chico, Butte county, for the subscription of Stock in said road and all persons who have heretofore rendered any aid in the construction of said road, are invited to come forward and subscribe to their Stock. Also, that parties who have subscribed and paid a fractional share, have the privilege of subscribing and paying the amount necessary to make such fractional share equal to one full share of ten dollars.

R. W. DURHAM, Pres.
R. H. ALLEN, Secy.

Chico, April 28, 1864.

NOTICE OF ASSISTANT ASSISTANT.

Notice is hereby given to those who may have business relating to Federal Assessments, that any communication addressed to the undersigned at Quincy, in relation thereto, will receive prompt attention.

The Quincy Union.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THANKS.—To A. F. Blood, Esq., of Taylorville, we are under obligations for favors, &c., rendered this office.

LEFT.—The lady of our former Clerk, W. N. Dehaven, left on Thursday last, for a visit to her friends, east.

WEATHER.—Rain, snow and hail, has been the weather programme for the last week in this vicinity.

TOTAL.—The Union Co. finished clearing up on Saturday last. The amount taken out was nearly \$50,000.

ARRESTED.—Joe Coffin, formerly of this place, was arrested at Oroville one day last week, and taken back to his old quarters in Mendicino Co.

CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Taylorville, and Indian Valley intend celebrating the Fourth, by an oration, procession, &c.

BUSTED.—Some one filled the cannon at Sunville full of powder and sand, put a slow match to it, when it burst into a hundred pieces.

Sudden Death.—A man by the name of Wood, died in Honey Lake Valley one day last week. He was taken ill and died in less than an hour after.

IN TOWNS.—We notice the arrival of Mr. Sparrow, of Honey Lake. Mr. S. has been appointed Deputy Clerk of Lassen county.

BALL.—We understand that arrangements are being made for a Grand Ball to come off at Indian Valley, on the evening of the Fourth of July.

IRREGULARITY.—It is all right this time, Smith, but be careful in future, or we will be obliged to give you a touch. You have done well, as a general thing. Keep on.

SETTLEMENT.—Our County Treasurer started below last Monday for the purpose of making his semi-annual settlement with the State. The amount to be paid in is over \$13,000.

COOPER COMPANY.—What has become of the Mountain Meadows Cooper Company? Will some of the Stockholders inform us, as we are a little interested? Save?

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn from S. F. Seabury Esq., (U. S. A. Assessor) that the hotel at Union Valley, belonging to T. Sooy Esq., was struck by lightning on yesterday. One man was struck on the foot, but no serious damage done.

OFFICIAL.—The following is the vote of Lassen County: Majority for Byers, Sheriff, over Eliot 41½; over Naibigh, 55. Smith, County Clerk, 57—Spencer, District Attorney, 15. Brown (C. P.) elected Assessor, Majority for Susanville, 72.

NOT BAD TO TAKE.—The way out "boys" put themselves "outside" of the contents of that bottle that Cobb, of the Exchange, sent to the office a day or two since, shows conclusively that it is not bad to take. See him.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE!—A day or so since, one of our citizens came near getting his wind shut off by falling out of the loft of a barn. Had he struck upon his head, (I) it would, in all probability, have broken his neck, (2) and then he would have escaped all chances of a draft.

ARRIVAL.—Twelve or fifteen full-blooded Comanches passed through our town on Sunday last, on their way to the Crescent Quartz Mill. The way that they butchered the King's English, and slaughtered the H's in speaking, was "terrible indeed."

FETUS.—The Union Co. paid off their hands one day this week. Money is plenty at Saw Pit just now, and the boys are having pretty lively times. A troupe of those travelling nuisances, hurdy-gurdies, are around to corral a little of the loose change.

QUALIFIED.—The following Road Tax Collectors and Overseers have filed their bonds during the past week: L. C. Stiles, Indian Township; J. H. Haun, Plumas Township; W. Pierce, Washington Township; P. D. Knowton, Quartz Township; D. W. Hamby, Mineral Township.

STUDY.—On Thursday last, a man by the name of Hamilton cut his throat at Susanville. He had been laboring for some time under a depression of spirits caused by poor health and trouble in business. He formerly resided in Tehama County, in this State, but lately, from the Humboldt mines.

RACES.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, there will be four days racing over the Indian Valley Course, commencing on the 5th day of July next. The track and races are under the supervision of Sam. Hughes and Frank Fox, which fact of itself is a sufficient guarantee of fair play, and a good time generally.

ACCIDENT.—Two men were severely injured on Thursday last at the Crescent Mills. They were at work in the farther end of the main tunnel, putting in some timbers, when a large piece of rock in the top, detached itself, and came down upon them. They were severely injured, but it is supposed they will recover. We did not hear their names.

BURNED.—On Saturday last the cabin of Mr. Hogan, at Saw Pit Flat, was broken open, and one hundred and sixty dollars stolen. Two Mexicans were arrested but there being no evidence against them, they were discharged. Circumstances point pretty strongly towards a couple of the long tailed Chinamen as the thieves, but as they have vanished, there is but little chance of their being caught.

AS WE EXPECTED.—Lassen county are having a hard time of it in getting organized. One of the Commissioners has gone to Humboldt, and one of them has taken up his residence in this county, and only one of them is left. Presume we will "go it alone." But the indications are that the election will be contested, and an attempt made by some of the citizens of the new county to burst the arrangement. It is none of our fight, and as Lassen ought to be able to take care of itself, and fight her own battles, keep down insubordination, &c., we can lay back and watch the progress.

UNION GUARDS.—This company held a meeting last Saturday, for the purpose of re-organizing. Owing to lack of notice, the bad weather, or the eclipse, not more than twelve or fifteen of its members were present. They adjourned to meet one week from to-day, in the Court Room; the time set for meeting is 11 o'clock, A. M.

If it is the desire of our citizens to perfect and keep up a military company in this place, let them turn out. Otherwise the company will be on the office of the Adjutant General. Let the proper spirit be shown, and we can muster as fine a company as any other place of equal size in the mountains. Turn out! Turn out!

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-GROUND.—A few days since, (we won't mention the exact day, for fear that some of the Missionary Societies would send a preacher to this place immediately,) an exciting main came off in our town. The fight was witnessed by a large number of our substantial, moral and immortal citizens, and interest was manifested by them throughout the whole of the exciting and hard contested battle,—but to the particulars: A large ring was formed, and the birds brought in by old and experienced hands at the business. Gen. Lee, one of the combatants was armed with steel gaffs, about 2½ inches in length; was of a light color; clipped in the most approved fighting style; weight, 3½ pounds, and a really saucy looking bird. Gen. Grant was smaller, and a full-blooded-looking bird, was set off with gaffs an inch and a half in length, had a high single comb, and in all respects presented the appearance of being a "greedy."

ROUND 1st.—The birds were set up on their pins, and Lee gave a loud shrill crow in defiance. Grant "prepared to pucker," but were the first not had escaped, he was attacked by the fierce young warrior, who came up square in front, and attempted by an expert movement to let daylight shine through his antagonist, but greenly showed his points and cleverly dodged the attack. Tremendous parrying here ensued and after a long and hotly contested round, the birds were taken up and spongeled. So far it was very much mixed who had the best of the "dispute," but few of Grant's backers were anxious to puzzle.

ROUND 2d.—The birds came up looking finely, and got to work in good style. Lee had the misfortune in this spirited round to break one of his "weapons," which was quite an item in Grant's favor. The round lasted five minutes, Grant having the best of it, by odds, and closed by Lee's sucking his tail and dodging out of the ring.

3d and last Round.—Odds in green's favor, three to one. Lee came up looking very groggy, and bleeding considerably. Grant looked somewhat "blowed," but his courage was good, and his "pins" tolerably firm under him. This was a short but pretty round, but greeny showed his points and cleverly dodged the attack.

They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. D. Chapman, Clergy French Paris Church, Montreal.

Agents for California, BENTON & CO., San Francisco.

Road Law.—We publish the Road Law of Plumas County on the first page of this paper.

TREASURER'S AND AUDITOR'S REPORT For the Quarter ending March 1st, 1864, Plumas County, Cal.

To balance cash on hand Dec. 1, 1863 \$7,577.91 Received during the Quarter, 1,162.25 Total cash on hand March 1st, 1864 \$8,739.91 Foreign Miner's License, 1,223.60 Road Poll Tax, 512.00 Military Poll Tax, 50.20 State and County Poll Tax, 13.50 Personal Property Tax, 117.25 Special School Tax, 265.10 Delinquent Taxes, 7,308.42 Total cash on hand and ready during Quarter, 1863 \$18,900.08 Received during Quarter, By amt paid, Warrants on Gen. Co. Fund, principal \$4,160.20 interest, 613.60 Total, 4,773.80 Indigent Sick Fund, principal 1,015.42 interest, 14.42 Total, 1,030.42 Building Fund, principal 1,065.60 interest, 37.20 Total, 1,102.80 Special School Fund, 95.10 interest, 14.00 Total, 109.10 W. T. P. Roads, principal 369.71 interest, 15.20 Total, 384.91 Total cash on hand March 1st, 1864 \$19,810.08 Distributed as follows: State Fund, principal 4,773.80 interest, 613.60 Total, 5,387.40 County General Fund, principal 1,030.42 interest, 14.42 Total, 1,044.82 Building Fund, principal 1,102.80 interest, 15.20 Total, 1,118.00 Indigent Sick Fund, principal 102.20 interest, 14.00 Total, 116.20 Mineral Tax Fund, principal 364.71 interest, 15.20 Total, 384.91 Warrants outstanding against Gen. Fund, Dec. 1, 1863, \$21,922.32 Issued during Quarter, 2,319.80 Outstanding during Quarter, 4,163.25 Outstanding March 1, 1864, 26,712.12 Total, 24,812.41 \$21,922.32 Warrants outstanding against Gen. Fund, Dec. 1, 1863, \$5,590.24 Issued during Quarter, 1,700.00 Outstanding during Quarter, 1,000.00 Outstanding March 1, 1864, 4,319.61 Total, 5,009.61 \$5,590.24 Warrants outstanding against Gen. Fund, Dec. 1, 1863, \$700.00 Warrants outstanding against Indigent Fund, Dec. 1, 1863, \$31.14 Outstanding during Quarter, 306.68 Outstanding during Quarter, 435.16 Outstanding March 1, 1864, 601.00 Total, 1,037.16 \$1,037.16 Total Indigent Fund, Dec. 1, 1863, \$26,632.73 General Fund, 20,712.12 Building Fund, 4,910.61 General Road Fund, 700.00 Indigent Sick Fund, 601.00 Total, 23,222.73 \$26,632.73 S. J. CLARK, Treasurer. W. W. KELLOGG, Auditor.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF PLUMAS.

In the Justice Court, Indian Township.

The People of the State of California send greeting:

GEORGE JAMES, and TIBBETTS:

Ye are hereby required to appear before me

at my office, in the Town of Indian, in the

county of Plumas, on the 30th day of May, 1864,

at one o'clock, p. m., to answer unto the com-

plaint of Rufus Buckley, who has this day com-

menced an action against you to recover the sum

of \$1,000.00, and interest, and costs.

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Ye are hereby required to appear before me

at my office, on the 30th day of

The Quincy Union.

GENERAL GRANT'S BATTLES.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that the following names of the battles in which General Grant has been engaged in his life time, are engraved on the sword recently presented to him by the citizens of Jo Daviess county, Illinois:

Pala Alto—May 9, 1846.

Resaca la Palma—May 9, 1846.

Monterey—September 19, 20, and 21, 1846.

Vera Cruz Siege—March 7 to 27, 1847.

Cerro Gordo—April 18, 1847.

San Antonio—August 20, 1847.

Cherubusco—August 20, 1847.

Molino del Rey—September 8, 1847.

Chapultepec—September 13, 1847.

Gustalan Cosmo—September 14, 1847.

City of Mexico—September 14, 1847.

Belmont—November 7, 1861.

Fort Donelson—February 18, 14, 15, and 16, 1862.

Fort Henry—February 6, 1862.

Shiloh—April 6 and 7, 1862.

Corinth Siege—April 22 to may 30, 1862.

Inka—September 9, 1862.

Hatchie—October 5, 1862.

Tallahatchie—December 1, 1862.

Port Gibson—May 1, 1863.

Raymond—May 12, 1863.

Jackson—May 14, 1863.

Champion Hill—May 16, 1863.

Black River Bridge—May 17, 1863.

Vicksburg—July 4, 1863.

Chattanooga—November 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1863.

In all, twenty-seven battles.

WALTZING.—The editor of a Western paper gives the following original description of waltzing. We will bet a pint of peanuts that the big lummix can't dance a step: "A group of splendid ones is on the floor, and loving mated—the gents encircle their partners' waists with one arm. The ladies and gentlemen closely face to face. They are very erect and lean a little back. The ladies lean a little forward. (Music.) Now all wheel and whirl, circle and curl. Feet and heels of gents go rip, rap, rip, rap, rip. Ladies' feet tippiy tip, tippiy tip, tip. Then all go rippiy, flippity, skippity, hoppity, jumpity, bumpty, thump. Ladies fly off by centrifugal momentum. Gents pull ladies hard and close. They reel, swing, slide, look tender, look silly, look dizzy. Feet fly, tresses fly, careless fly, all fly. It looks tuggity, huggity, pullity, squeezity, pressity, rubbity, rip. The men like a cross between steelyards and 'limber jacks,' beetles and jointed X's. The maidens tuck down their chins very low, or raise them exceedingly high; some smile, some giggle, some frown, some sneer, and all sweat profusely. The ladies' faces are brought against those of the men or into their bosoms breast against breast, nose against nose, toes against toes."

"WANTED, expert needle-women to make babies' bodies!"—Well, that beats all!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the newspaper in which, during the last fifteen minutes, she had been spelling out the advertisements, and peering indignantly over her spectacles across the breakfast-table at Ike, who was busily occupied in excavating his fourth egg-shell. "Did ever anybody hear the likes! I always said it was as good as tellin' nat'ur' she didn't know how to do her own work when they instructed steam-rams and donkey-engines. But this impostorous idea of makin' sloop work babies is enough to make the poor thing throw away her tools and shut up shop altogether. Mark my words, Ike—them sewin'-machines will be pressed into this 'ere new-fangled business afore long; and then all the emigratin' in the world won't be able to keep down the surplus popylation."

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—Pshaw! Stop your noise! Shut up this minute! I'll box your ears! You hold your tongue! Let me be! Get away! Get off! Get out! Behave yourself! I won't! Don't bother! Come here directly! Put away those things! You'll kill yourself! I don't care! They're mine! Mind your own business! I'll tell me! You mean thing! There, I told you so! You didn't! I did! I will have it! O, look what you have done! Twas you! Won't you catch it, though! It's my house! Who's afraid of you? Mah-h-h! Boo, hoo, hoo! What's the matter? Get out of this room directly! Do you hear? Dear me! I never did see the like in all my born days! It's enough to send one crazy! Would you put a tuck in it? Well, says I! Says he! Says she! Says they! Bless me! No! Hem it all this way round! Thread flounces! Gored! Worked crosswise! Trimmed with velvet! Ten yards! Cut baa! Real sweet!"

DURING a recent performance of *Romeo and Juliet*, at Marblehead, the fair Juliet's question in the soliloquy before the sleeping draft—"What if this mixture do not work at all?" was answered by an urchin in the pit—"Then take a dose of pills."

PACIFIC CHILD.—"Ma, is Toosen pa's angel?" Astonished maternal—"No, dear; what put such an idea in your head?" Precious child—"Twas, every time you do up tairs to dess baby, pa takes her in his lap and tells her his angel, and makes her look red." Precious child gets a stick of candy, and Toosen a walking-stick.

"Ma," said an exquisite little girl to her pious but aristocratic mother, "will rich and poor people live together when they go up to Heaven?"

"Yes, my dear, they will be all alike there."

"Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate together here?" The mother did not answer.

HERE are counties in Arkansas, says the Little Rock Democrat, where Jeff. Davis could not find a single conscript, having furnished whole companies for the Federal army.

"Mr. D—, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall forever be indebted to you." "If that's your game it won't be done," said the tailor.

PATRICK O'FLAHERTY said that his wife was very ungrateful, for "when I married her she hadn't a rag to her back, but now she's covered with 'em."

IN THE FIELD.—Gen. Joe Lane, the "konkerin' hero" of Oregon, who spells God with a small "g" and can't with a "k," has taken the stump in that State in behalf of the Southern Confederacy.

The horrible expression "Bully boy with a glass eye," is considered endurable when rendered "Taurine youth with a vitreous optic."

Advertisements.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY
RETIRING FROM PRACTICE OF
Medicine.

He will receive and attend to all New Cases of an Acute and Chronic Nature, until the 1st day of July, 1864.

All cases committed to Dr. Czapkay before the 1st day of July, will be attended to by himself until cured. All those afflicted, who may desire to secure the services of Dr. Czapkay will apply by letter, or personally, to him before the 1st day of July, 1864, as after that date he will attend only to those cases under treatment.

CARD.
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY begs leave to announce the public, and particularly to his patrons on the Pacific coast that he is about to close the business, with a view of retiring for the present from the arduous labors of his profession.

As it is his intention, during the ensuing fall, to leave the United States, for the purpose of visiting Europe, he will not receive any new patients after the 1st day of July, 1864. Those, therefore, who may desire his services, will apply within a reasonable time.

Doctor Czapkay desires to assure those who are now under his care, that they will continue to receive all the attention which his obligations prescribe and their cases respectively demand.

Those who hold Contracts, guaranteeing a cure before the 1st day of July, 1864, whether or not they are satisfied that a cure has been effected in their cases respectively. All who do not thus report within the time specified will be regarded as treated as cured.

In taking leave of his patients and the public, Doctor Czapkay desires to express his profound gratitude for the extraordinary patronage bestowed upon him, and the confidence reposed in his professional ability.

During his residence in California, Doctor Czapkay has treated successfully

Upwards of 25,000 Patients.

Which is the best guarantee that his course of treatment has been rewarded with a success at once personally gratifying, and almost unprecedented in the annals of medicine.

Any physician in good standing, who may desire to purchase the interest of Doctor Czapkay in his "Institute," and the good will of his business, may make application and state proposals.

Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, Media Institute, Sacramento Street, below Montgomery opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, San Francisco.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Czapkay on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully requested that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. L. J. Czapkay takes the opportunity of stating, that all letters are duly read and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and carefully described, personal communication will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself, (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

CONSULTATION GRATUIT. Permanent care guaranteed or no pay.

Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN SCHWARTZ
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

OPPOSITE THE PLUMAS HOUSE,

QUINCY CAL.

Boots and Shoes made or repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. n23-tf.

BENTON HOUSE,
Commercial st., above U. S. Branch Mint,
San Francisco.

F. J. Hanlon, Proprietor

Bill of Prices:

[From and after October 1st, 1862.]

Boarding, per week, with Lodging \$6 00

Single Meals. 4 25

Twenty-one Meal Tickets for \$6 00

Advertisements.

M. S. ASCHHEIM & CO.,

Main Street, Quincy.

—AND—

Indian Valley, near Taylor's Mill.

They invite attention to their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, &c.,

DRY GOODS,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS,

CAMPFIRE,

PAINTS,

PAINTS,</